FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 JULY 1984

Gulf Conflict

Plane Shot Down — Iraqi air defenses shot down an Iranian fighter plane east of Basra, according to a military communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. Tehran radio reported only that enemy "aerial aggression was foiled" by antiaircraft fire and Iranian Air Force planes.

Diplomatic Developments — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is to preside over a meeting of the ICO Good Offices Committee beginning in Jidda on 17 July, KUNA reported. The meeting is to discuss ways of stopping the Iran-Iraq war. Responding to the new ICO mediation effort, a Majlis official said in an interview with the Iranian daily *ETTELA'AT* that the committee cannot take a single step toward peace in the war and has failed to win Iran's confidence, IRNA noted. A Foreign Ministry statement also expressed "skepticism" on the outcome of the meeting, IRNA added.

In another development, alluding to the invitation of Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to visit Saudi Arabia, an editorial in the Iranian paper *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI*, cited by Tehran radio, stated that it is an attempt by Saudi Arabia to understand Iran's position and to "readjust" to the "realities" of the region.

Concerning another initiative, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by IRNA denied reports that Iran's deputy foreign minister had traveled to Saudi Arabia and Qatar. The Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* had reported that the Iranian official visited Riyadh and Doha in order to improve relations between Iran and the GCC, and invited a GCC delegation to Tehran. Meanwhile, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Kuwait said that Kuwaiti press reports on his meeting with Kuwait's foreign minister were "badly distorted" and aimed at creating an unhealthy atmosphere concerning Iran.

Lebanon

An Israeli soldier was killed when an RPG hit an IDF position in Tyre, Jerusalem radio announced. IDF soldiers killed a Lebanese civilian in the same area when they fired at two "suspicious" cars, according to the radio. In Beirut, the security situation was disturbed by violent clashes across combat lines in the southern suburbs, Beirut radio reported. Voice of Lebanon radio noted that the fighting was the first security disruption since the implementation of the security plan throughout the capital.

Israel

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in a magazine interview reported by the GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE, said there is "no truth to the published report about discussions with the Syrians." Shamir was responding to a question about rumors of secret contacts between Israel and Syria concerning a mutual withdrawal from Lebanon.

PLO Affairs

At a news conference before departing Jordan, PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat announced that an agreement was reached with Jordanian officials on "unified action and a joint policy" to confront Israeli policies and actions, and "joint steps" on the arab and international levels, Amman radio reported. 'Arafat also said that Egyptian-PLO relations are "good" and that contacts between the two have not stopped. He added that he will visit Cairo as soon as circumstances allow, and that he is not requesting Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to "tear up" the Camp David accords, only to distance himself from them. According to a KUNA report on the news conference, 'Arafat denied that a Fatah delegation will visit Damascus to "correct" relations with the Syrian leadership, although he did describe the recent talks between Syrian leaders and Fatah's Faruq Qaddumi as "successful." He refused to confirm a reported meeting between himself and Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad in Geneva last week, although he disclosed that his relations with the vice president have not been "severed."

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak told his new cabinet to concentrate on boosting economic production, adding that ministers should act seriously and decisively, avoid ostentation, issue precise statements, and confront laxity and indiscipline, MENA reported citing an official statement on the cabinet's first meeting. While stressing the need to develop the public sector of the economy, Mubarak denied 'absolutely untrue" rumors of further nationalizations and stressed that the public and private sectors are "twins." He also emphasized that officials should discontinue practicing "favoritism" through ties of kinship and patronage and he condemned the overstaffing of ministries by advisers "whose services have ended."

Arab Parliamentary Meeting

The participants at the Arab parliamentary speakers' meeting in Damascus reviewed the current situation in the Arab and international arenas, according to a final statement reported by Damascus television. The delegates representing parliaments from 14 Arab countries called on the Egyptian people to foil the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the Camp David accords, and pointed out that the Fes summit resolutions represent the minimum acceptable level of guarantees for Arab rights in Palestine. In addition, the delegates voiced their concern over the attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf area, particularly the attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers, the statement added.

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Iraqi Revolution Anniversary Marked in Kabul

LD171609 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The 16th anniversary of the revolution of the Republic of Iraq was marked this evening in Kabul at an Iraqi Embassy reception.

The reception, held at the home of the Iraqi ambassador in Kabul, was attended by Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of communication; Mohammad Isma'il Danesh, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of mines and industries; members of the party Central Committee; members of the Council of Ministers; a number of military and civilian officials and the ambassadors of the friendly countries in Kabul and their wives.

Government Reports on Successes Over Rebel Groups

Amnesty Decree Detailed

LD161159 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Adherence to a humanitarian policy and the complete observance of democratic legality are a fundamental part of the policy of the DRA.

In an interview with BAKHTAR the DRA special revolutionary prosecutor talked about the consolidation of the democratic process in the country, the tasks and obligations of the special revolutionary prosecutor's office and the date and purpose of the formation of this establishment.

It must be added that despite the crushing of the counterrevolutionary elements and the ever-increasing strength of the armed forces, the revolution defenders and the revolution guards, the general amnesty decree is still valid. This alone indicates the extent to which the party and state leadership is striving to restore peace and stability in the country. Part of the amnesty decree reads:

In order to maintain the opportunity of returning to a peaceful life for those compatriots who lay down their weapons and join with the state in cooperation and obedience, and to maintain the opportunity for them to compensate for their shortcomings through sincere work in the interest of the homeland and thus be transformed into useful members of the new society, and also on the basis of humanitarian principles, the DRA Revolutionary Council, in accordance with Paragraph 6, Article 43 of the DRA Basic Principles, and in affirmation of the policy of the party and state, ratifies:

A. All those individuals who lay down their weapons and voluntarily join the state are to be pardoned.

B. All members of the Armed Forces who, through deception or ignorance, have been influenced by the poisonous propaganda of and have gone over to the the enemy and who vvoluntarily return to the homeland and surrender to the state, are to be pardoned.

C. All our compatriots who have been deceived by the enemy propaganda and have left the homeland, including those have taken part in counterrevolutionary activities, who return to the homeland to compensate for their shortcomings, are to be pardoned.

D. The council of ministers is charged with:

1. Providing the necessary facilities for those individuals who return home from abroad;

2. Maintaining suitable opportunities for useful social work for them and for the members of their families.

Such is the humanitarian stand of the DRA and the complete observation of democratic legality in the country.

Let our deceived compatriots take full advantage of these humane opportunities and — despite the propaganda, conspiracies and intrigues of the enemy — let them return to the homeland, lay down their arms, and play their role in maintaining nationwide peace and in building a new society.

'Deceived Compatriots' Repent, Surrender

LD151927 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Realizing the truth of the revolution and the PDPA's lofty objectives, and taking advantage of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium's amnesty decree, our deceived compatriots, who for some time have stood in the ranks of the counterrevolutionaries, are surrendering to our revolutionary government. Repenting their past actions, they pledge to defend the gains of the revolution, the interests of the toiling people and to continue their relentless struggle against the murdering, traitorous counterrevolutionary bands.

Recently, 15 men, led by (Abdor Rahman), from the so-called Harakat-e Islami band in Samangan Province; 13 men led by (Mawlawi Pir Nazar), from the murderer Jami'at-e Islami band in Badghis Province; and six deceived people with one rocket launcher and five assorted weapons in Konduz Province have surrendered to the government.

Similarly, (Ghulam Sakhi), known as (Gud Sakhi), along with his group and three armed persons previously active in the criminal band of Harakat-e Enqelab-e Islami in Balkh Province, have surrendered to the security forces.

Groups Crushed; Arms Seized

LD161504 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] A group of rebels led by Sufi Fazl, enemies of the peace and tranquility of our toiling people, who wanted by savagery and murder to disrupt the peaceful life of the Gozar Chahdak area, Mazar-e Sharif, was crushed recently by the security forces of Balkh Province. One of these criminals was captured.

A rocket launcher and 4 missiles, 2 Chinese Kalashnikovs, and a large quantity of ammunition and propaganda leaflets showing the link between these murderers and counterrevolutionaries outside the country, were seized from them.

As a result of successful operations in Ghazni Province, a number of counterrevolutionary elements were crushed recently in the Deyak subdistrict. Several of them were wounded.

A spokesman for the security forces in Ghazni Province said the security forces seized 3 303 rifles, 16 antitank mines, 2,800 rounds of ammunition for 303 rifles, 2,550 rounds of Kalashnikov ammunition, and 2 missiles for rocket launchers. A cache of enemy equipment was also destroyed.

Ghazni Province Group Surrenders

LD162208 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] A 22-man counterrevolutionary band utilizing the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium general amnesty decree, recently surrendered to the security authorities of Ghazni Province.

They are inhabitants of Konduz Province and their residences, foodstuff and other necessities were provided by the Directorate of Tribal and Nationality Affairs of Ghazni Province.

Several Groups Accept Amnesty

LD180902 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Taking advantage of the general amnesty of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, a 20-man group of Hezb-e Islami members led by Abdol Ghafur, surrendered to the authorities in Sar-e Pol district, Jowzjan Province, together with their weapons.

Also, four of the deceived counterrevolutionaries surrendered recently in Chichka district, Konduz Province, bringing one rocket launcher and three other weapons.

Another five deceived people went over to the government authorities in Barak district, Badakhshan Province, bringing with them one rocket launcher and two Kalashnikovs.

Another report says five armed people belonging to the band of Yonus Khales took advantage of the Revolutionary Council Presidium's offer and went over to the people and our revolutionary state in Aliabad subdistrict, Konduz Province. A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Konduz Province they brought with them two rocket launchers, two Chinese Kalashnikovs, and other war equipment. At a meeting attended by hundreds of residents of the Aliabad district, they explained their experiences and vigorously condemned the rebels' inhumane and anti-Islamic actions.

Security Operations' Success Detailed

LD180855 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] A BAKHTAR correspondent, quoting a source in Paktika Province's security force, reports that in recent days successful operations were carried out in (Jena) subdistrict of that province by the vigilant security forces, as a result of which 70 rebels belonging to the criminal Harakat-e Enqelab-e Islami were crushed. The security forces, in addition to rocket launchers and [illegible]s guns, seized 5 heavy weapons, 38 assorted weapons, [illegible]unds of ammunition, 6 anti-tank mines, and 1 vehicle. [illegible] six anti-tank and anti-personnel mines and two vehicles were destroyed.

Similarly, in other operations in Shakar Darreh district, a number of armed rebels were eliminated and four were captured along with their weapons.

According to another report, in the course of operations by the brave security forces in Parvan Province, a number of armed rebels were crushed. The security forces seized a quanity of weapons and ammunition and one mine-clearing machine.

During similar operations by security forces in Kolangar district, Lowgar Province, and (Pol-e Sarach), Nangarhar Province, a number of armed rebels were crushed and a quantity of weapons and ammunition seized from them.

Weapons, Ammunition Seized

LD171737 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] As a result of successful operations by the country's vigilant security forces, with the cooperation of the toiling people, 18 counterrevolutionaries were recently crushed in the (Darwaz) district, Badakhshan Province; another 19, led by (Mazari) were captured with their weapons.

A Badakhshan Province security force source said that during these operations, two enemy committees were destroyed and a quantity of weapons, proving the link with the counterrevolutionary bands, were seized.

According to another report, a successful operation mounted recently by the security forces in the villages of (Archa) district, Konduz Province, 23 counterrevolutionaries belonging to the Jami'at-e Islami band, together with their ringleader, (Zabet Hakim) were crushed. A security forces spokesman said assorted weapons and ammunition were seized from these murderers.

Quoting a Baghlan Province security forces spokesman, a BIA correspondent reports the province's vigilant security forces recently crushed a number of counterrevolutionaries and their leader (Haji Fayz), in the province's villages.

Deceived Herat Rebels Surrender

LD180907 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Herat Province that 36 of our deceived compatriots, who had joined the criminal band of Jami'at-e Islami, recently realized the truth of the April Revolution and the lofty aims of the PDPA, and, led by (Mir Afzal), (Faruq), and (Fayzollah), surrendered to the security authorities in Herat Province bringing with them 30 rocket launchers, 2 U.S.-made heavy machineguns, 21 assorted weapons and 21 anti-tank mines. They promised to struggle to the end of their lives to consolidate revolutionary sovereignty in the country and defend the gains of the revolution. They will not let rebels, the enemies of the people encroach upon their villages and disrupt the peaceful life of the people.

Report Assesses Army's Combat, Political Activities

LD151201 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpts] A seminar for the political officers of the units and companies of Kabul garrison on further strengthening the combat and political readiness of the Army units and companies, intensifying the struggle against the counterrevolution, strengthening military discipline and implementing the resolution of the 13th plenum of the Party Central Committee was held this morning at the conference hall of the DRA Ministry of Defense.

At the beginning, Brigadier Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the Party Central Committee and head of Army political affairs, read out the basic report of the session which assesses the world political and military situation and especially describes the adventurist policy of U.S. imperialism and its partners which has further aggravated the world situation. The report adds that the victorious combat activities recently launched by the militant units and companies of the Army to clean up the villages of the country, including Panjsher, Andarab, Khost and other areas, show that personnel of our revolutionary Army, including party and political officials, have correctly realized the duties assigned to them and acted correctly to implement them. The report, while praising the positive work achieved by some units in political, ideological and organizational spheres, also points to some shortcomings and deficiencies present in the Army's political and party work system.

The seminar, held according to a plan by the Army Political Affairs Department, will last 2 days.

SPA Reports 3 Jul Attack on Soviet-Afghan Column

LD142015 Riyadh SPA in English 1918 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Islamabad, July 14, SPA — Two Soviet tanks and five Army vehicles were destroyed which caused the death of all its crews and troops as a result of a mujahidin attack on a Soviet-Afghan Government column at Sarowbi east of Kabul on July 3, the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) reported here today.

The agency said 15 Afghan troops were taken prisoners while seven mujahidin had sustained injuries.

WAKH: Afghan Official Denies Relations With U.S.

GF151146 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Dubayy, 15 Jul (WAKH) — Afghan leader Jalaluddin Haqani, deputy commander in chief of the Afghan mujahidin, denied any relations between the Union of the Afghan Mujahidin and the United States.

The Afghan leader, currently visiting the UAE, said the mujahidin do not receive any military aid from the United States and the weapons in their hands are either war booty seized during operations against the Soviet forces or purchases from the black market.

In a statement which was published by the Dubayy-based newspaper *AL-BAYAN* today, he said his current tour aims to explain the recent developments concerning the Afghan issue and that his mission is not limited to contacting official authorities but to explain the issue to all Muslims and to urge them to provide financial aid to the Afghan mujahidin.

Shaykh Haqani denied there are orders to deduct a percentage of the income of Afghans working in the Gulf region to support the war effort of the Afghan mujahidin, but he said he has asked responsible authorities in the Gulf countries to give facilities to the Afghan laborers in transfering sponsorships, pointing out that the Afghans residing in the region's countries are taking the initiative to support the struggle of the mujahidin against the Soviet invasion.

He said that the Afghan mujahidin only ask for material aid which can enable them to face the military, social and medical requirements imposed by the nature of the confrontation against the Soviet forces. He said the what the mujahidin need most are light weapons and ammunition and that the basic weapons of the mujahidin forces are Russian.

He pointed out the mujahidin buy a lot of Russian ammunition from Russian and Afghan soldiers of the Karmal government.

Islamic Fighters Report on Herat Anti-Soviet Operations

GF160646 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] A number of military commanders of the Islamic revolutionary Muslims of Afghanistan yesterday afternoon held a press conference in Tehran to discuss their recent military operations in Herat Province against the joint forces of the Soviet occupationists and the Afghan Government. They also elaborated on the military and political conditions prevailing in their country.

According to IRNA, one of the commanders of the revolutionary Muslim fighters operating in Herat discussed the joint government and Soviet operation during the last month of Khordad [22 May to 21 June] in which 100 aircraft and helicopters, 500 tanks

and troop carriers, 12,000 occupationist soldiers and 5,000 government troops were employed. He said these attacks lasted for 9 days and each village was pounded by six MIG-27 aircraft and four helicopter gunships followed by Soviet paratroopers who were supported by the aircraft. Thcombined enemy force started the operations and made some progress. They were opposed by the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries and forced to retreat after sustaining considerable casualties.

He said that in this 9-day operation, more than 1,000 Muslims were killed in 40 villages in Herat Province, and the attacking forces sacked dwellings, setting fire to items they could not use. He said the enemy used cluster and chemical bombs and incendiary devices. Napalm was also being freely used by enemy aircraft daily.

One commander said that among the booty captured by the Afghans revolutionaries were 1903 automatic weapons, T-54 tanks, and various communications equipment. Some 82 armored troop carriers and trucks and 48 enemy tanks were destroyed while 588 enemy soldiers were killed. In addition, 57 persons were captured by the Islamic forces and 384 Muslim soldiers of the government forces defected to the Islamic forces.

Speaking about the revolutionary Muslim forces which consist of workers and framers, the commander said: "We, without any help from foreign governments, continue our struggle." This commander of the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries, while reiterating their determination to continue the struggle until the founding of an Islamic government in Afghanistan, said the founding of a provisional Afghan Government in London by the ex-King Zahir had no value. He said Zahir was responsible for the death of 2 million Afghans and had no right to set up a provisional government on behalf of the Afghan people.

In conclusion, Soltan Mohammad Khan, a former officer of the Afghan Army who has joined the revolutionaries and was released only a month and a half before from Kabul prison, spoke about his 3 and a half years in various Afghan prisons where he was tortured under the supervision of the Soviet occupationist officers.

The Afghan revolutionaries said the only solution to the Afghan problem lies in the ouster of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the determination of its future by the Muslim people of the country.

IRNA: Afghan Parties Clash in Herat in June

LD151905 Tehran IRNA in English 1511 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Mashhad, July 15, IRNA — Members of the ruling Khalk and Parcham parties in Afghanistan fought each other in Herat last month killing 7 followers of Khalk and 15 Parchamis, reports reaching here said.

The skirmish followed arguments between the two factions. A mediation group sent from the capital to Herat was forced to return because the general secretary of the local party branch expressed opposition to its efforts.

Clandestine Denounces BBC, VOA 'Propaganda'

GF151326 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Although the Western propaganda machinery carries reports and news on Afghanistan and makes themselves appear free and impartial, experience has shown that behind this so-called free and impartial reporting are thick and dirty imperialist designs. Two of these propaganda machines are VOA and the BBC. The BBC, especially, — this ancient voice of the doting English imperialism — is ahead of others and it broadcasts commentaries, news, and analyses on Afghanistan in the Pashto and Persian languages. These broadcasts are in fact slanted in favor of imperialist objectives.

Fortunately, our revolutionary people are not misled by this apparently impartial propaganda and have developed considerable insight regarding its true nature. Our people know these apparently impartial commentaries and broadcasts are really anti-Islamic and dishonest. Our people know these imperialist propagandists, through various ruses, are watering down the high objectives and lofty purpose of our Islamic revolution. In their news and reports on Afghanistan the Western imperialist radios seek to tone down the Islamic nature of our jihad and struggle. The English commentaries about the future of Afghanistan claim the Afghan problem will not be solved through war or the armed resistance of the Afghan people. According to them the problem will be solved only when the Russians have shown good sense, just appreciation, and withdraw their forces from Afghanistan by their own independent will.

The BBC, VOA, and their [word indistinct] propagate anti-Islamic British-oriented ideas and declare the real requirements for solving the Afghan issue are the very same diplomatic moves and exchanges in which they themselves are engaged. With regard to the shape of the government in Afghanistan that would replace the Babrak Karmal regime, they announce the Kremlin officials will never allow a true Islamic regime in Afghanistan — a regime that would be neither pro-West nor pro-East, a regime similar to that in the Islamic Republic of Iran. To please the Soviets, such a regime should be either the Karmal regime or one that would ensure the security of Soviet political and strategic interests in Afghanistan. These propagandists also declare the regimes that should be established in Afghanistan in the future are those recognized by the superpowers, especially the United States and the Soviet Union.

You must notice how Western propaganda machines, which talk of having goodwill and friendly sentiments for the Muslims revolutionaries in Afghanistan, seek to water down the lofty and high objectives of our Islamic revolution. They not only forget to mention the aspirations and objectives of our nation, but also suggest the only way the people of Afghanistan can be extricated from the present situation is if the West and the East agree over the shape and nature of the future administration in Afghanistan. This is why they are touting ex-King Zahir Shah.

However, despite what they may say, such inimical statements cannot mislead the Muslim nation of Afghanistan. Our Muslim mujahidin know their enemies in the West and the East and they well recognize them in whatever garb they wear. The Muslim Afghans know that there is no difference between the British, Americans, Soviets, Israelis, and their puppet regimes and hirelings. The Afghans also know the real solution to the Afghan problem lies in the complete and unconditional ouster of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and in rejecting all open and secret talks going on between the superpowers. Neither special UN Envoy Cordovez nor his political colleagues can solve this problem. The only party with the legal capacity to solve this issue are the people and mujahidin Muslims of our Afghanistan.

Punjab Arrests Continue; Amritsar Curfew Extended

BK180938 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] The security forces in Punjab have apprehended 14 more suspected terrorists. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh this morning that eight of them were taken into custody in Hoshiarpur district and six in Jullundur district. Some arms and ammunition have also been recovered from them.

The curfew in Amritsar city has been extended till 1100 tomorrow. A relaxation for 4 hours has been given from 1100 to 1500 today.

Repairs by Volunteers Underway at Golden Temple

BK161641 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Kar Sewa [voluntary community service] to repair the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion] and other buildings in the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar is in progress. As already reported, about 250 Nihangs [Sikh guards] led by Baba Santa Singh, who is from Bhatinda district, started the work on a voluntary basis early this morning. The Nihangs offered prayers before initiating the holy task. Chanting Sabadh [Sikh hymns] and Guru Granth Saheb [Sikh holy book], they started removing the debris with dedication and religious zeal. Gurbani [recitation from Sikh holy book] was relayed from the Golden Temple as the work progressed.

Talking to All India Radio correspondent, (Harish Sekhon), Baba Santa Singh said Kar Sewa is the right of every devotee; no government money or services will be utilized for this purpose. Denying the Akali charge that he has undertaken the Kar Sewa under political pressure, Baba Santa Singh said he and his followers had come on their own to undertake the repairs. He said we cannot blame the government for the damage to the Akal Takht. The Nihang chief held the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh temple management] Committee [SGPC] responsible for what had happened in the Golden Temple. He disclosed that even today, some ammunition was recovered by his men while removing the debris. The SGPC has however criticized the Kar Sewa. The acting president of the SGPC, Mr Rajender Singh Dhariwal, maintained that no Kar Sewa could be undertaken without the approval of the SGPC. The SGPC directed its employees to withdraw from the Golden Temple complex. The convenor of the ad hoc committee of the Akali Dal, Mr Prakash Singh Majithia, also objected to the Kar Sewa and said it has been undertaken in violation of the Sikh's tradition. The Haryana Akali Dal has extended support to the Kar Sewa launched by the Nihang chief. The president of the party, Mr Kartar Singh Thakkar, said that the executive committee in a resolution appealed to the Sikhs, especially the SGPC, to leave the path of confrontation and take part in Kar Sewa.

A number of leading Sikhs of Patiala district have sent telegrams to Budha Dal chief, Baba Santa Singh, asking him to undertaken Kar Sewa. In a statement issued at Patiala they appealed to all the Punjabis to contribute in a big way for making the Kar Sewa a success.

Official sources in New Delhi said that the talks with the SGPC in Amritsar last night did not bear fruit as the Akali leaders were putting very difficult conditions like the immediate and total withdrawal of the security forces from the Golden Temple complex. The sources pointed out that the authorities have all along taken responsible and positive standsabout the issue of Kar Sewa under the supervision of the SGPC and is willing even to reduce the security forces to a nominal strength and that too in a civil dress. But the SGPC authorities who appeared to be keen of taking political advantage of the situation failed to reconcile to the fact that the government too have some responsibility to maintain the sanctity of the shrine which was damaged by the terrorists. The sources maintained that if some persons are willing to undertake the Kar Sewa the government cannot but provide them full support to complete the task.

The security forces have apprehended 10 more suspected terrorists from different parts of the state since yesterday. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, some arms and ammunition have also been recovered from them. In Amritsar, 14 Akali Dal workers were arrested by the security forces this afternoon outside the Gurdwara Shahidan. They were arrested for defying the curfew.

Punjab Universities Open After Summer Vacation

BK171601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] In Punjab, all the three universities — Punjab University at Chandigarh, Punjabi University at Patiala, and Guru Nanek Dev University at Amritsar — have reopened after summer vacations. All arrangements have been completed for the smooth handling of annual examinations from the 23d of this month. An official of the Punjab University said in Chandigarh today that the candidates should present themselves at their respective examination centers at least 1 hour in advance. The examinations which were to be held in April last were postponed indefinitely in view of the disturbed conditions in the state.

Briefs

Rajasthan TV Transmitter — The 63d TV transmitter in the country was commissioned today at Alwar in Rajasthan. It will have a range of 2,000 square kilometers and will cover a population of 5 lakhs. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jul 84 BK]

Visakhapatnam TV Transmitter — The 64th TV transmitter in the country was commissioned today at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. It has a range of 2,000 square kilometers and will cover a population of nearly 8 lakhs including about 1.5 lakhs in rural areas. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Jul 84 BK]

Delhi Says Canada Rules Out Nuclear Aid

BK181316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Canada has ruled out nuclear assistance to Pakistan. This was stated by the Canadian deputy foreign minister at Islamabad before leaving for Nepal. He said Pakistan does not fulfill the preconditions set by Canada for cooperation in the nuclear field.

Zia Leaves To Attend Islamic Meeting in Jidda

BK171533 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Islamabad for Jidda this morning to attend the Islamic Peace Committee meeting due to begin tomorrow. Talking to newsmen at the airport before leaving for Jidda, the president said Pakistan has always sought an end to the Iran-Iraq war. He said there is no new development in peace efforts. However, efforts supervised by the UN secretary general have generated a ray of hope which could help not only the Islamic Peace Committee but UN efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war.

The president said that the Islamic Peace Committee will also elect a new chairman in place of the late president Sekou Toure.

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and other high officials are accompanying the president. Chairman of the joint chief of staff committee, General Rahimuddin Khan, federal ministers, and diplomatic representatives of member-states of the Islamic Peace Committee saw him off at the airport.

Commentary on Zia Detailing of Election Procedures

BK121453 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Mukhtar Zaman commentary]

[Text] President Ziaul Haq in a policymaking speech in the budget session of Majlis-i-Shoora has announced some more details about the elections and the political future of Pakistan.

More than 1 hour of his 135-minute speech was devoted to the mode of elections and the transfer of power by 23 March 1985. The points that he made during his address are brifly as follows: The elections will be held according to the plan which he had announced on 12 August 1983. He gave a new name — the shooracracy — instead of equivalent name of parliamentary democracy to the future political set-up in Pakistan.

He said that the second phase of the 12 August plan, for which the Election Commission was finalizing preparations for the elections, had already started. The elections, he said, will be held under the supervision of the judiciary and the Army. Conceptual contradictions will be removed from the constitution now in abeyance and at the appropriate time the ban on political activity will be removed. However, nobody will be allowed to disturb peace and those who will violate the rules will be severely dealt with.

The newly elected assembly will be called Majlis-i-Shoora, and the country's official name will be Islami Jamhoor [Islamic Republic]. This, he said, was in accordance with the principles laid down in the Holy Koran.

He held out categorical assurance that the elections will be completely free and fair. He was hopeful that a number of the members of the existing Majlis-i-Shoora, who are nominated by him, will go to the polls and contest these coming elections. The president said that he himself had no political ambition. He was not opposed to politics but he was deadly against lust for power and resort to violence in politics. He desires to introduce clean politics in the country so that the people could live in peace and the country could make progress. He complained that in the past a number of activities undertaken under the name of politics did not suit the country and they were not in line with [words indistinct].

The president in this context (?laid) great emphasis on the character of the persons who should enter politics and the Majlis-i-Shoora. He said you should discard the persons with [words indistinct] and Sunnites, who should have no chance in politics. It may be he did not like regional and parochial affiliations to play any part in politics.

All the opposition leaders, mainly those who have left the country, have from time to time expressed views that the present government was not intending to hold elections. The president's unequivocal and categorical assurance that elections are bound to be held should remove all doubts in this respect. In [word indistinct] announcement of 12 August plan, the president has without hesitation stated on every occasion that the election should be held, before the national day on 23 March, 1985. The fact that the Election Commission has started the second phase of the 12 August plan [words indistinct] given by the president about its methodology, a promise to lift the ban on politics in due course of time are clear indications that the program for elections is going to be implemented. The doubting Thomas is [words indistinct] whatever this means but it now seems certain that they will have missed the bus if they do not take the election schedule seriously. It seems likely that in due course of time the president will announce some more details and eventually the final date for the central and provincial elections; the fact that he is categorical about the completion of his 12 August plan, by March 1985, is enough to provide a clue about the future political situation that the country will face.

It is important to know that the elections will be held under the supervision of the judiciary and the Army. These are the two organizations which enjoy public confidence, and have an in-built discipline which make them worthy and appropriate for supervising the marathon work of countrywide elections.

People would welcome the idea that the executive will be kept away from the electioneering job and, if at all, it will have to work according to the instructions of the judiciary and the Army. This step will ensure impartiality and voters will be able to cast their votes without fear or favor. It may be recalled that during the last general elections under the previous regime, serious charges were brought against the executive authorities for rigging the elections. The present plan of the president will eliminate as far

as possible the chances of rigging. The warning is [words indistinct] and timely because democracy cannot function in an atmosphere of violence.

NAWA-E WAQT on Elections

GF161513 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 12 Jul 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Elections — According to the 12 August Program"]

[Excerpts] President General Ziaul Haq has said that there will be no changes in the program for elections and transfer of power announced by him on 12 August 1983. The elections will be held under the supervision of the judiciary and the Armed Forces and the government will see to it that the elections are free, just, and impartial. He said this at the 10th session of the Federal Majlis-e-Shoora [Consultative Council] but he also added that very little time would be allotted for the election campaign and political activities in order to ensure that the elections are held in a peaceful atmosphere.

Almost a year has elapsed since the 12 August announcement. The March 1985 phase is coming closer with each passing day. The president has assured us that he will adhere to the announced plan, but as the time approaches, the clamor about when the preliminaries for the first phase will begin seems to gain momentum . The questions and anxiety about this are natural, particularly since the elections scheduled for 1977 and 1979 had to be postponed at the last moment. The reasons for the concern about holding elections in a peaceful atmosphere and allocating only a short period for political campaigns are not incomprehensible. However, preparations for elections require a few months because nomination papers have to be filed and checked, lists of candidates have to be compiled, candidates have to contact the voters, ballots have to be readied, and various arrangements have to be made for polling, announcing of successful candidates, etc. All of these things require time and the time left is short enough. Only after the general elections can the senate elections take place.

The president also said in his address that the election commission is busy making the necessary preparations for the elections and it has been given the guidelines. This in itself should be enough to inspire confidence, but there are some things which should be visibly accomplished and the preliminaries for elections come under this category. This is one task which has to be initiated by the government and in which the nation has to participate.

MASHRIQ Editorial on Relations With India

GF131312 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 26 Jun 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Pakistan's Dangerous Regional Situation"]

[Text] Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, the federal foreign minister, said that Pakistan is pursuing an active diplomatic policy linked to the effort to meet the challenges with the region's limited resources and that the region from a military point of view is situated at the mouth of a volcano. He said that Pakistan is facing difficulties on both its western and eastern frontiers. Nevertheless, Pakistan is trying to normalize relations with India and to find a political solution to the Afghan problem. He added that Pakistan would not be provoked by false allegations that it is involved in the Sikh movement in India. On the contrary, he said, Pakistan will continue to strive to establish friendly relations with India. He acknowledged that since the start of unrest in the Indian Punjab, clouds of uncertainty have appeared in relations between the two countries. But, he said, we hope that this is a passing phase and that his meeting with the Indian foreign minister, Mr Narasimharao, in the upcoming conference of the South Asian countries on regional cooperation, might prove useful. He also expressed the hope that progress will be made in talks with the Kabul regime in Geneva in August.

We fully appreciate the views of Sahabzada Yaqub Khan that Pakistan is gripped by a difficult situation and that it will have to adopt a more active diplomacy to meet the challenges. His analysis of the situation is realistic in that militarily Pakistan is located at the mouth of a volcano and that Indian officials were trying to involve Pakistan in the crisis in their border province. India's attitude is dangerous to Pakistan, but Pakistan will not be provoked by these baseless allegations. On the contrary, Pakistan is doing its level best to normalize relations with India as soon as possible and to further advance the talks on peace and friendship.

Appraisal of Indian Information Minister's Visit

BK141141 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Federal Information and Broadcasting Minister Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq, has expressed the hope that Indian Information Minister H.K.L. Bhagat's visit to Pakistan will prove useful in stabilizing relations between the two countries. In a (?TV) program last night, the federal minister expressed satisfaction over his talks with the Indian information minister. Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq expressed the hope that [words indistinct] will succeed in [words indistinct] that were held during his Pakistan visit, because it will help in boosting friendship between Pakistan and India. He also expressed the hope that the Indian information minister will (?take notice) of the Indian media regarding reports on Pakistan. He said that Pakistan has made it clear that the Pakistani media reports on Indian incidents were based on international reports. Pakistani newspapers are independent and they publish news freely. Pakistan does not believe in exploiting anyone's difficulties. He said that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has always desired friendly relations with neighboring countries and he has taken a number of steps with this objective in mind. In this context, Pakistan has made a no-war pact offer to India.

Indian Information Minister Bhagat, also taking part in the program, said a very good start has been made and the talks during his Pakistan visit were held in a very friendly atmosphere. He said that Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi wants friendly relations with Pakistan. Bhagat added that radio, television, and newspapers can be of tremendous help in removing

mistrust between Pakistan and India and for creating a cordial atmosphere between them. He expressed the hope that the decisions arrived at during his visit will help in bringing the two neighborly countries close to each other because it is important to further improve the relations between them, and the relations should be [words indistinct] in various fields. The Indian minister also commended the arrangements made by Pakistan during his visit.

Interior Minister on Number of Afghan Refugees

BK161231 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The interior minister, Mahmud A. Haroon, told the house that at present more than 2.86 million Afghan refugees are staying in 343 camps in the border provinces, federally administered tribal areas, Baluchistan, and at Aza Khel in Punjab. The federal minister, who is also in charge of the division of provincial and border areas said that since January this year, 56,184 Afghan refugees had crossed into Pakistan.

DAWN: Al-Zulfiqar Accomplices Sentenced

GF151206 Karachi DAWN in English 10 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Lahore, July 9: A summary military court in Lahore has tried two accomplices of the terrorist organisation "Al-Zulfiqar," namely Attaullah, son of Mohammad Ismail of Lahore, and Maqsood Ahmed, alias Suda, son of Bashir Ahmad of Lahore.

According to a press release, the court found them guilty of being associated in terrorist activities and sentenced them to two years and one year and nine months rigorous imprisonment respectively. They associated themselves with the terrorist organisation and kept their activities secret from the law enforcing agencies in the country.

Another Al-Zulfiqar Member Sentenced

GF151637 Karachi DAWN in English 12 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Lahore, July 11: A summary military court in Lahore tried Ali Mohammad son of Mohammad Sharif of Lahore, an ex-councillor and awarded 1 1/2 year R.I. [rigorous imprisonment] after finding him guilty of associating himself with terrorists organisation 'Al-Zulfiqar' and of helping in recruitment of volunteers for terrorists training, a press release issued here said. — APP

AFP: Rebel Group Claims Death of Governor

NC141426 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] London, July 14 (AFP) — A Pakistani provincial governor was killed when his plane was shot down, and not seriously injured in a crash on July 6 as reported, the Al-Zulfiqar Pakistan armed resistance movement claimed in a telephone call to AFP here today.

Governor of Baluchistan and martial law administrator Lieutenant General Farooq Shaukat Lodhi was killed when the plane was shot down by a SAM-7 missile fired by "volunteers" in the movement, Zulfiqar spokesman Altas Abbasi said.

The missile was fired from near Bhakar Mianwali, about 500 kms (300 miles) south of Islamabad.

Last Saturday official sources in Islamabad said the plane had crashed in bad weather. The pilot, co-pilot and the governor's aide-de-camp had been killed while the governor had been "seriously injured," the sources said.

Mr Abbasi said the pilot was Haider Aliani, the co-pilot Captain Nadder Aitiaz and the aide-de-camp Captain Amar Akbar.

The governor was flying to Quetta in Baluchistan after talks in Rawalpindi with Pakistani Leader General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the official sources said.

The Zulfikar Movement takes its name from former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto who was hanged after his democratic government was ousted.

DAWN Comments on Need for New Mideast Initiative

GF151356 Karachi DAWN in English 12 Jul 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Middle East — Time for a New Initiative"]

[Text] King Husayn has warned that his region is passing through a most dangerous phase of its crisis and has called for urgent steps to defuse the situation. In a speech welcoming a rare guest — Mr Francois Mitterand, the first French president to visit his country — he repeated his support for an international peace conference on the Middle East. The stand in backed by other Arab leaders, including Mr Yasir 'Arafat. The idea of holding such a conference first came up in the aftermath of the 1973 Ramadan war. These talks were to be convened in Geneva under the co-chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union. At the outset, the move had the backing of the United Nations, the two superpowers and the Arab states. But later the US and Israel defeated the project by starting a row over the participation of the PLO in such a conference. The scheme was revived in August-September last year, when the UN Congress on Palestine in Geneva proposed such a conference. The UN Assembly endorsed it through a resolution it passed in December last year. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar has since been inviting comments from the member-states on this scheme. He recently visited five Middle Eastern countries — Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel — in this connection. In his efforts to enlist support for the proposed conference, he has encountered stiff resistance from the US and Israel, which had voted against the resolution in the UN Assembly last December. Yet, he thinks that there may be some shift in the position of these two countries at the end of this year after they have held their elections.

The Arab states, however, do not want to make any progress contingent on such uncertain factors because of their frustrating experience in the past of such expectations and possibilities. They were persuaded to pursue the mirage of post-election change in

the attitude of the two countries many a time, but there was hardly any substantial difference later. Against this background, it would be a worthwhile idea to try another scheme suggested by the UN secretary-general in his last annual report to the Assembly. He proposed that the UN Security Council may be used as a forum for launching the peace negotiations. The Council normally meets in New York; its presidency rotates monthly among its 15 members; and the PLO and Israel both have observer status and can sit around the same table. This procedure will also meet the condition of some of the Western powers which want due preparations to precede the proposed international peace conference. The Security Council may well set up working groups to discuss and study the various aspects of the problem.

Of late, there have been manifestations of wide dissatisfaction with the way Washington has pre-empted all political and diplomatic initiatives in the region thus keeping the Soviet Union and Europe wirtually out of this process. Yet, the US does not have enough to show by way of progress towards peace in the region — perhaps with the exception of the Egyptian-Israeli accord, whose success is still debatable. The Reagan plan, which made no reference to the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination or to the PLO, has turned out to be a non-starter. One of the reasons for it is the US unwillingness to dissuade Israel from its determined policy of "creeping annexation" of the occupied Arab areas. The US also failed in its exclusive role of a "peacemaker" in troubled Lebanon. This has led to renewed support for a new Soviet role in the Middle East — a proposition backed even by a US ally like Egypt. There is also an assertion of Europe's role in such efforts. Europe's position on the Middle East has been expressed in the famous Venice declaration of the European Community. This document upholds the right of self-determination of the Palestinians and regards the participation of the PLO in any peace process as fundamentally important. France, which has been the architect of the Venice declaration, also back the right of Palestinians to set up their own state and refuses to accept any unilateral modification of international decisions on the Middle East, specially those by the UN.

The main thrust of this move is that things should not be left to drift towards new dangers after the failure of US formulae. There is a keener realisation now that ideas put forward by others should now be examined seriously. Last month, a three-day North American symposium in New York, (attended by delegates from over 60 non-official political and religious groups), produced "the North American declaration" calling for a world conference on the problem.

In May, there were also two other conferences — one in Oslo, the other in Virginia (the US) — to study separate aspects of the situation. All this represents a new development which needs to be watched with interest — for, given a favourable combination of factors and circumstances, it may succeed in breaking new ground where traditional ways and initiatives have proved largely sterile.

PAKISTAN TIMES on Ending Iran-Iraq War

GF131103 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 29 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "A Pointless War"]

[Text] According to a report a new initiative to end the Iran-Iraq war was discussed within the framework of ICO and its peace committee during President Ziaul Haq's visit to Saudi Arabia. The dangers implicit in the conflict between the Gulf's two principal countries have come palpably to the fore since the escalation which involved attacks on neutral ships inside the Gulf. The Gulf states, under the aegis of GCC, have become concerned about their security and have set afoot plans to arm themselves against a possible direct assault. A U.N. resolution sponsored by them has indirectly criticised Iran's bombing of Saudi and Kuwaiti oil-tankers close to the shore-line and has been endorsed by most NAM [Nonaligned Movement] members of the Security Council, as well as by both the superpowers. Having earlier rebuffed peace overtures by the Islamic states and neighbours, Iran and Iraq, in a gesture construed as a hopeful augury by concerned regional states, agreed to U.N. secretary-general's proposal that the two sides refrain from bombing the cities — an agreement that has not been violated. In an unprecedentedly conciliatory mood, Iran even agreed to the stationing of U.N. observers between their frontline troops. Its leaders have been relatively soft in their war speeches, offering to stop bombing the tankers if Iraq did the same.

The unfortunate war has not responded to the Islamic countries' efforts to bring it to a close. Iran has showed its isolationist attitude mostly towards the ICO and its peace committee while deeming it proper to articulate its point of view in other forums. With Iran and Pakistan, who support the Islamic Revolution of Imam Khomeyni and have deep regard for the brave Iranian people, Iran has rapidly growing economic relations. But it is a piece of bad luck that this spirit of cooperation has not paved the way for a meaningful dialogue aimed at deescalating a war that will clearly bring no advantage to any of the belligerents. How will the ICO peace committee, in which both Turkey and Pakistan have figured prominently, now approach the war and its spread, through air attacks, to the Gulf. The past fortnight has been full of speculations that the present juncture is perhaps propitious for a fresh demarche by the peace-seekers. If Iran has so far insisted that it will not end the war till such time as the Ba'th rule in Iraq is either removed or defeated, there may be reasons for it now to modify that stance. These reasons may be embedded in the complexion of the conflict as it stands today and in the psychology of the Iranian leaders who may find it difficult to resile from their earlier stridently expressed warlike intent. The 'final' Iranian offensive expected earlier this month has not taken place and, assessing the Iraqi morale and state of preparedness, may not take place any time soon. In a posture of defence, the Iraqis are superior: They outnumber Iran's air power and dominate the skies completely, they outnumber Iran's artillery five to one and tanks three to one, not counting the mustard-gas alleged to have been used in the February offensive. Because of the tanker war, Iran's oil revenue is today half of what it needs

in a month to carry on the war and there have been signs that the Iranian leadership has diversified its thinking about the war itself.

The ICO peace committee should approach the new situation with great caution in spite of these auguries. Verbally, the last offensive is still on the cards and Iraq is continuing its attacks on tankers going to the Khark Island terminal. It should not walk into another deadlock if the moods on both sides are irreconcileable. The Islamic perturbation over the fratricidal conflict is understandable but if intercession instead of leading to defusion of tensions creates new problems of comprehension inside the Islamic bloc, the mission of peace had better be left to the U.N. secretary-general for the time being.

MASHRIQ Commentary on Worldwide Islamic Army

GF141403 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu
4 Jul 84 p 3

[Kalim Akhtar commentary]

[Excerpts] Both of the superpowers are involved in the Iran-Iraq war directly or indirectly. The Soviet Union or its allies as result of their hostility toward Iran have become friendly with Iraq. Iranian leaders have said on several occasions that Soviet intentions toward Iran are antagonistic. It is because of this that the Iranian regime continues to view the Tudeh Party with suspicion, since this party is supported by the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the United States wants to revive its relations with Iran and in this connection, it has gained some degree of support from the Arab countries. However, the problem is that at the present moment Arab sympathies are with Iraq, although they have psychological and theoretical differences with this country. Iran has no good intentions toward these Arab states and in fact, Iran has no sympathy with any of the Islamic countries which are trying to achieve a cease-fire. Iran is rigidly following its basic stand on the question of Shatt al-Arab [river dividing Iran and Iraq] and is unwilling to talk with Saddam Husayn on this issue. It is quite possible that in the changing regional conditions, the United States in one way or the other may become a supporter of Iran and cause difficulties blocking Soviet moves.

In this political situation, the future of Gulf countries seems to be considerably in danger because it looks as if the Middle East will become a war theatre, and the Gulf countries are bound to be affected by this. In any case, it would be good for these countries to examine the possibility of a joint defense system. If they include other Islamic countries in this system, then they can set up a magnificent Islamic army which should have three zones of operations: Zones A, B, and C.

Zone A will consist of the Gulf countries, Saudi Arabia and others; Zone B will consist of Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan(?), and Turkey; and Zone C will consist of Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei.

A joint army of Islamic countries would prove highly effective in maintaining peace in the world. It could be established if the Arab countries get together, followed by the non-Arab Islamic countries, and then Muslims living in other countries. All of them should set up a military system for their own defense. This is the need of the moment and it should not remain an idea on paper, but action should be taken to make it a reality.

NEPAL

Briefs

Italian Food Aid — The Government of Italy has agreed to supply 2,000 tons of rice under the food aid program to his majesty's Government of Nepal. Letters to this effect were signed and exchanged today between his majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of Italy. [Excerpt][Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 12 Jul 84 BK]

PAKISTAN

Briefs

Extradition Treaty With Maldives— An extradition treaty between Pakistan and Maldives was signed in Male this morning. The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and Maldives Foreign Minister Mr Fathulla Jameel signed the treaty on behalf of their respective countries. [Text][Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Jul 84 BK]

SRI LANKA

All Party Conference Sessions Resuming 23 July

BK141159 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The All Party Conference will resume its plenary session in Colombo on Monday, the 23d, at 1800. When the conference met last on 1 June, the two experts committees, which were appointed earlier, presented their interim reports through their respective chairmen.

Low Caste Hindus Ask Government Protection

BK171630 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The Harijans [low caste Hindus] of northern and eastern Sri Lanka harrassed on caste grounds have made an impassionate appeal to the government to protect their lives and their rights. According to government spokesman, this appeal follows the killing of six Harijans by northern terrorists within the last few days. Their bodies were found scattered in the northern district of Jaffna.

The Harijan community in the northern and eastern provinces number about 150,000. According to official figures, nearly 60 civilians including Harijans have been killed by terrorists from the beginning of this year.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said that Harijans opposed the separatist demand of Tamils since they knew that they would be the first victims in such a separate state. Terrorists have therefore started killing Harijans in an effort to scare them.

He said Harijans in India should know about the ill treatment their counterparts in northern Sri Lanka received from the so-called Tamil Liberation Tigers. The minister said that caste consciousness in Sri Lanka's north was clearly visible from the manner in which certain refugees in rehabilitation camps behaved after last year's ethnic violence in Sri Lanka.

There have been instances when certain Tamil refugees refused to stay in the ground floor of a camp, arguing that low casters were accommodated on its top floor.

Briefs

Tamils International Organization Set Up — New York — After a three-day-long meeting at the Holiday Inn in Nanuet, New York, a group of expatriate Sri Lankan Tamils have decided to set up a single umbrella organisation called Tamils International. The new outfit, to be based in London, will be headed by a five-man task force whose primary objective will be to build up a rationale for a separate state for Tamils. The task force will comprise N. Satyendra, S.C. Chandrahasan, K. Nedumaran and Satchi Ponnambalam. A fifth member is expected to be nominated by the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF). Both Satyendra and Chandrashasan are lawyers by profession while Ponnambalam is an academic. K. Nedumaran is a South Indian politician who has taken an active part in Tamil separatist politics. [Excerpts][Colombo *DAILY NEWS* in English 7 Jul 84 p 1 BK]

Deputy Minister's Visit to Saudi Arabia, Qatar Denied

LD171517 Tehran IRNA in English 1459 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 17, IRNA — A spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry denied here today foreign reports quoting a Kuwaiti official claiming that the deputy foreign minister of the Islamic Republic had travelled to Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

Contacted by IRNA the spokesman said that such reports were baseless and stressed that the deputy foreign minister had not travelled to the said countries.

Jasem al-Marzuq, Kuwait's deputy minister of state for Cabinet affairs, had been quoted by foreign dispatches as saying that Iran's deputy foreign minister has visited Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

Daily Views Possibility of Talks With Saudi Arabia

LD171346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The editorial in this morning's *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* is: "The Wisest Way". We draw your attention to this editorial:

The recent steps taken by the Saudi Arabian Government, including the offer for some officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate in the hajj rituals, the wish for talks on bilateral relations, and also the desire of the Saudi Arabian foreign minister to visit Iran, indicate to some extent that the existing realities of the region have become clear to Riyadh. In view of the fact that the Government of the Islamic Republic has not changed its views and stances on the issues of the region, the war, and relations between the Islamic Revolution and the neighboring countries, the recent stances of the Saudi Arabian Government can be seen as an attempt by Riyadh to understand the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran and as an attempt to readjust to the realities of the region.

Careful political analysis of the changes taking place in relations between Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran, brings the good news that the policy of deception, to which the United States has resorted for some years in the hope of forcing the neighbors of the Islamic Republic of Iran to stand against the Islamic Revolution, is on the brink of defeat. Since the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, the archsatan's propaganda machinery and that of other satanic powers has tried to depict the Iranian Islamic Revolution as a danger facing the regional countries. The archsatan also tried to influence neighbor governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran that the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran intended to embark on aggression against their neighbors.

Unfortunately, this effort was largely successful and many of the governments of the region based their relations with the new regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran on it. When the war was imposed on Islamic Iran by the Aflaqi rulers of Iraq, on the orders of America, the propaganda campaigns of the archsatan and its European allies were intensified in order to frighten the governments of the region. This deceptive propaganda was intensified to an unprecedented pitch after the victories gained by the combatants of Islam on the battle fronts, especially after the liberation of Khorramshahr when the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were driven out. The Westerners — by convening a symposium in London — had sought to convince the Persian Gulf countries that the victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the imposed war would be dangerous for the countries of the region. This conclusion, which was in accordance with the objectives of the world-devourers and designed to convinced the rules of the region, was widely publicized by an astronomical (?propagandistic) and political investment.

The fact is that the victory of the Islamic Revolution in the imposed war is a danger, but for whom? The Westerners know better than all others that this danger is only directed toward their interests in the region. If the Islamic Republic of Iran is successful in this war — and it will definitely be — then what is in the greatest danger is the domination of the United States and its European allies over the Islamic countries of the area. The officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the Islamic Revolution's leader at the forefront of all of them, have extended the hand of friendship and fraternity to all the governments and nations of the area since the dawn of the victory of the Islamic Revolution. They have asked the governments to cooperate with Islamic Iran under the banner of Islam and the guidance of the Holy Koran so that more than a billion Muslims can work together to cut off the hand of the world-devourers from the world of Islam and remove the cancerous tumor of Zionism from the heart of the Islamic world. The Islamic community — with the resuscitation of its timelong greatness — will then be able to perform its divine obligations in the capacity of a proud and free nation in the path of enforcing the orders of God and the dissemination of the message of the Holy Koran to the people of the world. It will be able to reveal the fountainhead of prosperity and good fortune to the nations of the world — which have struggled under the brunt of the tyranny of oppression and in the path of the reinforcement of the divine promise of the Koran — and establish the rule of the oppressed in the world.

It is extremely unfortunate that during the past 5 years the governments of the region have never reciprocated appropriately to the message of friendship of the Islamic Republic of Iran, contrary to [the inclinations of] their people. In fact, the completely fallacious instigation and propaganda of the archsatan and its allies was an effective factor in the indifference of the countries of the area in giving a positive response to the Islamic Republic of Iran. But now it appears that the confirmation of the noble intentions of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the one hand, and the strength the Islamic Revolution has manifested against the conspiracies of the East and the West on the other, has motivated the governments of the region to revise their stance vis-a-vis the Islamic Republic of Iran. They have become convinced that the wisest course is to warmly clasp the hand of the Islamic Republic of Iran in friendship, to separate their account from that of Saddam and the infidel Ba'th Party, not to heed the deceptive (?threats) of the archsatan and other world-devourers, and to know that the Islamic Republic of Iran is more concerned for them than the satanic powers of the East and West, who do not think of anything else except their own interest.

Charge d'Affaires Comments on Kuwaiti Talks

LD171742 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, July 17, IRNA — Iranian Charge d'Affaires in Kuwait Mohammad Baqeri today denied reports in Kuwait press on the minutes of his talks with Kuwait's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah Monday night. He said the reports in the Kuwaiti media were badly distorted and "aimed at creating an unhealthy atmosphere about Iran".

The Iranian diplomat in an interview with IRNA here said in his meeting with Kuwaiti official he had presented him a message from the Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati assuring Kuwait that the Islamic Republic had never used chemical bombs in the war against the Iraqi forces and that it would not deploy such weapons in the future. He said the message also reminded the Kuwaiti officials that Baghdad's continuing silence towards the request of the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar calling on both countries for a mutual restraint in deploying lethal chemical weapons in the on-going war is proof that Baghdad is determined to continue to deploy such weapons in the future.

Baqeri said in his meeting with the Kuwaiti foreign minister that he had assured Kuwaiti officials that the Islamic Republic seeks to establish and maintain good neighbourly relations with all her neighbours provided that they, too, discontinue their support for Saddam Husayn.

Kuwaiti media said today that the message from the Iranian foreign minister to his Kuwaiti counterpart focused on recent visits by Iranian envoy to Arab states.

Khamene'i, Oil Minister Discuss OPEC Meeting

LD171239 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Mr Gharazi, the oil minister, met and conferred this morning with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. During the meeting, the oil minister presented a report on the OPEC conference and views of the conference's economic commission that any reduction of the oil prices will not be in the interest of producers and consumers. It will only serve the interests of international companies and cartels. The oil minister also briefed Mr Khamene'i on the decision made by the OPEC conference proposing a meeting between oil ministers and leaders of the producing countries in order to prevent overproduction by some countries. The president welcomed the idea of holding such meetings.

Majlis Deputy Urges Less Dependence on Oil Revenues

LD172003 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 17 Jul 84

(Text] Tehran, July 17, IRNA — Speaking in the open session of the Majlis here today, the deputy from Urumiyeh, West Azarbaijan Province, 'ali Abdulali-Zadeh, talked about the colonialist policies on Iran as a result of which oil production was the only revenue of the country. Consequently Iran sold oil and imported goods from the colonisers, he added.

Further in his speech he said that these powers with their knowledge of Iran's dependency on oil, at present were trying to push the Iraqi-imposed war in a direction as to interrupt Iranian oil exports and thus impose economic problems on the country. At the end he suggested that new economic plans should be formulated so that the country's dependence on oil revenues would lessen.

During the session the government presented several bills to the Majlis including the bill on cultural cooperation agreement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Syria.

The session ended at noon and the next meeting is scheduled for Thursday morning.

Interior Minister Discusses Afghan Refugee Problem

LD161208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Interior Minister Nateq-Nuri gave a press and radio-television conference this morning and talked to home and foreign correspondents about the Afghan refugees and the issues raised inside the country about them. Referring to Soviet military aggression in Afghanistan, which led to the migration of a large number of Muslim Afghan brothers and sisters in Iran, he said: This has happened at a time when we ourselves are subjected to the same acts of aggression as Afghanistan. And we believe that the same tyranny that our nation is subject to from the superpowers, headed by the United States, is imposed on the Afghan Muslims by the Eastern arrogance. It is our Islamic and human duty, therefore, to welcome the Afghan refugees as dear guests and to provide the necessary facilities for them.

Referring to the point that it is necessary to introduce certain regulations in order to safeguard the honor of the Afghan refugees and in order to fight against trouble-making bandits and spies who disguise themselves as Afghans in order to commit crimes, he said: For this purpose, the Interior Ministry has taken steps to issue identity cards to the Afghan refugees. After the distribution of these cards, it was clearly seen that the number of crimes committed in the name of Afghan refugees fell remarkably.

The interior minister added: From 23 July this year, new identity cards will be issued for the Afghans living in Iran; this will continue for 2 months. The advantage of this achievement, in addition to identification of the Afghan refugees, is that they can travel to various cities and they can also receive ration coupons for basic commodities by presenting their identity cards. With these cards, the Afghan refugees can take up employment or open businesses for themselves. The bandits will no longer be able to commit crimes in the name of the Afghan refugees.

He called on Afghans living in Iran to welcome the plan for issuing new cards and warned that those found without identity cards will be treated as offenders.

In conclusion, the interior minister reiterated that the Islamic Republic of Iran has planned special facilities for the families of Afghan warriors and mojahedin, who are bravely standing

against the Eastern blasphemy, and will care for their families as far as possible.

Majlis Official Says ICO Peace Body Ineffectual

LD171728 Tehran IRNA in English 1644 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 17, IRNA — The deputy chairman of the Majlis Defence Committee today said the past record of the Islamic Conference Organization's Peace Committee had revealed the fact that "this committee cannot take a single step towards peace" in the Iraqi-imposed war.

"If the committee thinks it is making an effort for peace with all the faults which exist in some of its members and the stands they have taken in favour of the aggressor, it is making a big mistake," he said.

Mohammad Ali Hadi Najaf-Abadi, said in an interview with the Persian daily *ETTELA'AT* today that although some members of the committee had good intentions but as a whole it had failed to win the confidence of the Islamic Republic. [sentence as received]

Najaf-Abadi, who was the chairman of the Foreign Relatins Committee in the first term of the Majlis, stressed that there were issues of the war which distinguish Iran from the aggressor Iraq.

"One side has launched an aggression and the other has faced an aggression. One side has used chemical bombs and the other has suffered human losses from these bombings. One side has destroyed cities with long-range missiles and the other has had thousands of martyrs."

The ICO Peace Committee is due to hold a session in Jidda Wednesday to discuss the war. Its members are Bangladesh, Gambia, Guinea, Malaysia, Senegal, Turkey, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the secretary general of the ICO.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry also issued a statement last night expressing skepticism on the outcome of the committee's meeting since its members had not shown "a suitable reaction regarding Saddam's crimes so far."

"Saddam's regime is a source of turmoil and insecurity in the region and any measure or action which does not result in its elimination will be rejected by the Islamic Republic beforehand," the statement said.

Ambassador From Vietnam To Present Credentials

LD140124 Tehran IRNA in English 1930 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 13, IRNA — The accredited ambassador of Vietnam to the Islamic Republic, Nguyen Quang Tao, arrived here this evening and was welcomed by the Iranian Foreign Ministry's seventh political department director, Mr. Mottaki. Nguyen is the current Vietnamese ambassador to India. The first secretary of the Vietnamese Embassy in New Delhi is accompanying the ambassador here. He will present his credentials to President 'Ali Khamene'i and discuss bilateral relations during his stay in the Islamic Republic.

Meets Velayati

LD161153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Today in a meeting with Foreign Minister Velayati, Mr Nguyen Quang Tao, Vietnam's first accredited ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, submitted a copy of his credentials. In this meeting, he said: At the moment, our countries are busy solving many problems such as the reconstruction of the country, economic expansion and the safeguarding of the independence of their countries. They support one another in their battle against imperialism in safeguarding their independence. I wish to express my thanks and gratitude to the Iranian nation for their support for the struggles of the Vietnamese people.

Concerning the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of our country to his Vietnamese counterpart, he said: I am confident that the visit of Vietnam's minister of foreign affairs to the Islamic Republic of Iran, which will take place in the future, will be useful in expanding the relations between the two countries. While presenting a report on the situation in southeast Asia and explaining the positions of his government on the issues of that region, the Vietnamese ambassador said: The Vietnamese nation has endured great hardships in defending her independence and in establishing peace, and attaches great importance to the issue of peace in the region. We are determined to gradually withdraw our volunteer forces from Cambodia. At the end, he emphasized the need for cooperation among Third World and nonaligned countries and the importance of relations between his country and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The foreign minister expressed his pleasure at meeting the Vietnamese ambassador and expressed the desire of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the expansion of relations between the two countries in political and economic fields. He said: Our people have always praised the struggles of the Vietnamese people in achieving liberation and independence and in fighting against hegemonists, and are aware of the hardships endured by that nation to remain free from foreign domination. You know the unprecedented efforts that have been made by our people to free themselves from the yoke of foreign domination and their agents. The great Islamic Revolution of Iran is the result of these efforts. He added: One of the greatest achievements of this revolution is its neither East nor West policy and our desire for complete political independence. In this field we are prepared to have extensive relations with Third World countries, including Vietnam.

At the end, while expressing his hope that the visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister to Iran will take place as soon as possible, Mr Velayati expressed his hope that the tensions in southeast Asia will end as soon as possible in the interest of the people of the region and that peace and security will be established in the region.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,791

LD171716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its Communique No 1,791 announced: During the past 24 hours, the exchange of artillery and heavy weapons continued in most of the operational fronts of the imposed war. While continuing to reinforce their defensive positions with the execution of cross fire over enemy positions, fortifications, and supply routes our forces controlled enemy movements and on each front they killed or wounded a number of enemy personnel by setting fire to the positions of the mercenaries of Saddam. The exchange of fire was more intense in Zayd region, and our patrol groups continued their activities and successfully carried out their missions, made the necessary identification of enemy positions, and returned to their bases.

Aerial aggression by the enemy was foiled by the anti-aircraft fire and tactical operations of the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On the Arvand Rud front, the heroic personnel of the Gendarmerie succeeded in silencing the fire of the Iraqi forces in disrupting their engineering and supply activities and killing or wounding a number of their personnel. They also set fire to and destroyed 10 slit trenches and foxholes and one loader of the Iraqi mercenaries.

Abadan Hospital Set Afire

LD171719 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 17, IRNA — Ten Iraqi group and individual bunkers and one loader were set ablaze and demolished in the Arvand Rud fronts, said the Joint Staff Command Communique No. 1,791 released today.

In Abadan, fire broke out in the hosipital and five other regions of the city as it was shelled by Iraqi long-range heavy guns during the preceding 24 hours, concluded the joint staff command communique.

'Mopping Up' To Continue in Kurdestan Region

LD172058 Tehran IRNA in English 1740 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Mahabad, W. Azarbaijan PR., July 17, IRNA — The Islamic forces will continue their mopping up operations in the border regions to establish complete sovereignty there and to clear the region of counterrevolutionary elements.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musa Musavi, the imam's representative in Kurdestan region added that the door was open for those who had been beguiled by the outlawed groups to return voluntarily to the Islamic forces.

He said the global arrogace had imposed the unwanted conflict on the Kurdestan people and Muslims of the region. He said it was high time the Muslim brethren disappointed the lackeys of world oppression through creating of harmony and brotherhood among themselves.

Talking on the holding of a seminar of Sunni theologians of West Azarbaijan and Kurdestan Provinces here, he said such seminars would be effective in strengthening Islamic brotherhood, adding that 700 theologians of the region would participate in this seminar which was also formed during the previous years.

Groups Continue To Depart for War Fronts

GF180630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] In continuation of the departure of the Islamic valiant volunteer forces to the fronts against the Zionist enemy, a large number of groups from the self-sacrificing mobilization forces and members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps from the provinces of Bushehr, Fars, Chahar-Mahal va Bakhtiari, and East Azarbaijan and the cities of Mashhad, Karaj, Birjand, and (Tuysarkan) left for the war fronts during the past 2 days.

Counterrevolutionaries Surrender to IRGC

LD151922 Tehran IRNA in English 1758 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Urumiyeh, July 15, IRNA — Over 274 members of counterrevolutionary groups surrendered to the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps during the past month. This followed a series of mopping-up operations in the border regions of Urumiyeh and Salmas, in northwest Iran during the last month. They were given writs of pardon.

Also, 18 other members of the outlawed groups reported to the Islamic forces in a number of other western cities and received writs of pardon.

Confirming this, the Hamzeh Seyyed Ash-Shohada headquarters said that the persons handed over their arms and munitions to the Islamic forces.

SAIRI Calls for Greater Opposition to Iraqi Regime

LD152018 Tehran IRNA in English 1844 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 15, IRNA — The Iraqi Muslim people were called on to expand their activities against the Iraqi Ba'th Party's institutions and organizations and intensify their opposition to the Iraqi regime.

In a statement issued here today, the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) said that the Iraqi regime's measures, carried out on the orders of its American and British masters, aimed at suppressing Islamic movements in that country. The statement further said that the Iraqi regime has not balked at imposing any kind of terror, murder and creation of discord in the Islamic society of Iraq. It said that all the regime's prisons were filled with Iraqi mujahideen, and that thousands of the offspring of the nation had been put before firing squads and tens of thousands of Iraqi Muslim families have become homeless.

Among other crimes of the Iraqi regime, the statement reminded, were cooperation and collaboration with King Husayn of Jordan, suppression and killing of Palestinian combatants in September 1970, and assassination attempts against several prominent Palestinian figures. Also mentioned was its explicit support for the Camp David accord, covert and close connection with the Zionist regime and its military invasion of the Islamic Republic upon the orders of global arrogance.

In conclusion, the statement stressed that the Iraqi regime was a constant source of danger, conspiracy and anxiety for all the nations of the region.

150 Deported Iraqis Take Refuge in Iran

GF131559 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The Iraqi regime yesterday deported another 150 Iraqi Muslims from their homes. The deportees who included children and elderly people took refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran. They entered via the rough western terrain of the country. They were received by the heroes of Islam who accommodated them.

More Iraqi Refugees Arrive

GF140550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] In a continuation of its inhuman acts, the Saddam regime has expelled another group of Iraqi Muslims. Our correspondent's report follows:

[Begin unidentified correspondent's recording] Once again the dastardly Baghdad regime — in a continuation of its crimes against the oppressed people of this country — has expelled 137 oppressed Iraqi Muslims into difficult mountainous terrain in the western part of the country during the past 48 hours.

According to the special correspondent of the Central News Unit in Bakhtaran, these persons, most of whom are children, and old people, arrived in the Islamic Republic after a 16-hour walk under fire from mercenary Saddamists and were received by the strong Islamic combatants. On being informed of their arrival, provincial officials set up a headquarters in the precincts of the district governorate of Javanrud and all welfare facilities were provided to the expelled persons by the Red Crescent, the imam's aid committee and the Javanrud district governorate. The Central News Unit of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bakhtaran. [end unidentified correspondent recording]

Kuwait Deports Another Group of Iranians

LD160927 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Kuwaiti Government has continued its hostile actions by deporting eight more Iranians living in that country. This group arrived at Bandar Ganaveh by boat on Saturday and were housed at a special camp for the deportees in Bushehr.

Further Deportations

LD161739 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Continuing its hostile actions, the Kuwaiti Government yesterday deported another 21 Iranian workers resident in the country. According to the Central News Units, the said persons arrived in the port of Genaveh by motor launch, via the Persian Gulf. They were immediately housed in the deportees camp in Bushehr.

Kuwait Advised To Maintain Impartial Stance

GF141825 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpts] A delegation of U.S. congressmen, who are also Zionists, is currently on an official visit to Kuwait, following a visit to Baghdad which lasted several days, during which the two sides discussed matters of common interest. As soon as the visiting U.S. delegation arrived in Kuwait, it met with the Foreign Ministry under secretary and with the GCC secretary general.

In the meantime and coinciding with this visit, Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of information, declared that his country will continue supporting Iraq because there are treaties and charters which cannot be abandoned. This was made in a statement to the BBC.

The Kuwaiti minister added that his country must side with Iraq because Iraq is an Arab country. With this pagan and sick logic the Kuwaiti minister tries to justify Kuwait's hostility to Islam and the Islamic Republic. It does not matter to this minister if he does not adhere to good human principles and values and it does not matter to him if he fights God, his prophet, the Koran, and his country. Because he is an Arab, he must fight on Saddam's side no matter what the consequences are, forgetting that Saddam has inflicted on the Arabs in general and on Kuwait in particular disasters and headaches.

Military and political analysts assert that Kuwaiti policy, which is biased toward the Ba'thist regime, is responsible for putting Kuwait in this critical position and has forced it to continue its partnership with Saddam in his hostility toward the Islamic Republic. For this reason it must continue to support Saddam on the one hand and to strengthen its defense and enhance its readiness to cope with an emergency on the other. However, a policy like this cannot bring about anything but problems, especially as it is confronting the powerful state of the Islamic Republic which has been able to overcome all the hurdles that international imperialism has placed before its advancing wheel.

Yes! Kuwaitis and others can live in peace and security if they wish by simply adopting a straight course which involves keeping out of the war's inferno and other affairs and by being careful not to be provocative in their practices against the Islamic Republic, whether it is through their aid to the hostile Ba'thist regime, irresponsible statements that are made by officials, or the media campaign against the Islamic Republic, which do not serve Kuwaiti interests or benefit its people at all.

French-Iraqi Sorties Against Iran Reported

LD141832 Tehran IRNA in English 1821 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Algiers, July 14, IRNA — The Lebanese magazine *(AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI)*, in its recent issue announced that recently French pilots took part in aerial operations alongside the Iraqi forces against Iran.

The magazine added that the French pilots who took part in the operation flew French planes in the Persian Gulf. It further wrote that last spring 100 Exocet missiles were supplied to Iraq to equip the French Super Etendard planes.

FRG Foreign Minister To Visit 20 July

LD161640 Tehran IRNA in English 1631 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 16, IRNA — West German Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is to arrive here at the head of a German delegation Friday night.

The German minister is expected to hold talks with Iranian officials on matters of bilateral interest and on the international and regional issues.

'Ali Amini Cables Opposition to Genscher Trip

GF171106 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Cable by Dr 'Ali Amini, coordinator of the Front for Liberation of Iran, to FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, sent from Paris on 16 July]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, the foreign minister of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

It was with a great deal of remorse and sadness that I heard about Your Excellency's intention to go to Iran, irrespective of the serious objection of the majority of the people of Iran. You know that a majority of the Iranian people have shown their opposition to this visit.

In my letter dated 22 May 1984, which I send to Your Excellency, as a former prime minister of Iran and as a person who is continuing to fight the ruling regime in Iran in a sensible and logical manner, I requested that you not take this trip. The incidents of the last few weeks are proof that only unity among the Western countries, or all freedom-loving countries of the world, can bring the terrorist and inhuman ruling regime in our country to its knees.

Your Excellency, such acts as your visit and meeting with the officials of the unlawful regime of Iran will interfere in the total opposition to the regime to terror and fear. Except for immediate trade benefits which will be gained by your visit, the bad impressions and the long-term effect of this visit on relations between Iran and Germany will remain for a long time. Your Excellency's visit will take place at a time when the fascist hateful ruling regime of our country is virtually on the edge of collapse, and this is why it cannot and must not be interpreted as your foreign policy. Whatever the outcome of this trip, it most certainly will not increase the credibility of your foreign policy and your government, and that is why I am again requesting you to answer the call of millions of Iranians, who are deprived of all human rights, with a positive reply and cancel this inauspicious visit and decline to meet the criminal leaders of Iran.

Radio Nejat-e Iran: Kho'iniha Statement on Hajj

GF141004 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] "if, in this year's hajj ceremonies, a group wishes to slander Iranian pilgrims and the Islamic Republic, the blame for this will rest with Saudi Arabia". Dear listeners: This threat was uttered by Musavi-Kho'iniha, the ringleader of Khomeyni's terrorists — who is in charge of creating disturbances in Makkah and Madinah — against the Saudi Government. Musavi-Kho'iniha has been nominated this year as the chief of the Iranian pilgrims which include a large number of the regime's arsonists — as a reward for similar services in the past years.

Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, 'Ali Khamene'i, and 'Ali Meshkini have deemed the hajj ceremonies a befitting arena for propaganda for the corrupt Islamic Republic's regime. They have exhorted the Guards and the hezbollahi terrorists not to spare any efforts to promote the medieval Khomeyni government. In conclusion, we wish to mention this important point that a group of genuine and devout Iranian pilgrims are not to be implicated along with the handful of terrorists who have been assigned to perform antireligious acts in Makkah and Madinah.

Radio Nejat-e Iran on Executions of Compatriots

GF141010 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The executioners of the Khomeyni regime have executed 27 of our freedom-loving compatriots on the false pretext of drug smuggling in Kerman. On the basis of a report that has reached us(?now) various opponents of the Khomeyni regime were among the victims. These freedom-loving strugglers had been taken to Kerman from some Iranian cities so that their executions could be carried out.

Bombay Customs Officials Arrest Two 'Diplomats'

GF151619 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Two diplomats of the Islamic Republic were searched at Bombay airport and have been arrested for possession of explosives. The correspondent of the Free Voice of Iran has reported that the Bombay customs and security officials have arrested two Iranians, named (Mashti 'Atapur) and Mohhamad Naser Yazdani, who had hidden explosives in their suitcases. The law enforcement personnel of Bombay Airport became suspicious of

these two Iranian diplomats and searched their suitcases. These two persons had introduced themselves as diplomats, but the Islamic regime embassy in New Delhi denied any links with these two persons. The embassy said these two persons were not diplomats. So far the nature of the mission of these two diplomats is not known and police investigation in this respect is continuing.

Briefs

Elections to Parliamentary Group — The public relations department of the Majlis announced: Today elections were held for the executive committee of the National Group of Inter-Parliamentary Union with the participation of 103 members of that group on the Majlis premises. After the votes were cast and counted the names of the 15 persons who had received the highest votes for membership in the executive committee of the group for a two-year period were announced, as follows: Messrs Jalaluddin Parsi, Mohammad 'Ali Movahhedi-Kermani, 'Ali Movahhedi-Saveji, Seyyed Mohammad Khamene'i, Musa Zargar, Mohammad Yazdi, Hasan Ruhani, Mohammad Hadi 'Abd-Khoda'i, Ebrahim Esra 'Ilian, Mohammad Hashem Rahbari Seyyed Reza Zavareh'i, Seyyed Fazlollah Hoseyni-Barahani, Ahmad 'Azizi, Seyyed Hadi Khamene'i and Hoseyn Sobhaninia. [Text][Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jul 84 LD]

Villages Reconstructed in Khuzestan — Reconstruction Operations of Shahid (Yegah) and Zeynab (?Giaj) in Shush district, destroyed at the beginning of the imposed war because of the savage attacks of the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thists on our Islamic homeland, was finished by the housing foundation of the Islamic Revolution, Qom branch. The reconstruction of these villages cost about 70 million rials accounted for from the funds allocated to the Reconstruction and Rebuilding of HQ of Khuzestan Province. Yesterday, in a ceremony in the presence of a number of officials from the district, the villages were handed over to the villagers. [Excerpt] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 17 Jul 84 LD]